Arias in D.C. To Argue Before OAS

S-F 10-22-68

WASHINGTON (AP)— Ousted Panamanian President Arnulfo Arias arrived here today to argue against Organization of American States recognition of the military junta that replaced his 11-day-old elected government.

"We are going to present our case to the OAS as soon as possible," he told newsmen after landing at nearby Dulles International Airport in a U.S. military plane that brought him from the U.S.-administered Panama Canal Zone.

ARIAS APPEARED fresh and smiling and when asked whether he was tired, replied, "I am well used to this situation." Arias was deposed for the third time Oct. 11 by the National Guard, Panama's army.

The junta has asked the OAS to seat Narciso Garay as Panama's envy to the organization. The OAS has delayed action on the request.

Arias moved into the Panamanian embassy here at mid-morning to dramatize his claim that he still is his country's constitutional president. Only a maid was there at the time.

Panama currently has no ambassador here. The former ambassador resigned when Arias took office and neither Arias nor the junta has appointed a successor.

WHITE HOUSE Press Secretary George Christian said meanwhile President Johnson has no plans to see Arias. He added Arias is here, not as an official guest, but under "tourist procedures."

Christian also said Arias was flown here in a U.S. plane because of a lack of commercial service between the United States and Panama. The decision, he said,

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was made by the State and Defense departments.

His departure was announced one hour after he left by the Panama Canal Co. It said he went into exile to prevent further bloodshed in Panama.

Although there have been reports of armed bands of Arias partisans attacking national guard posts along the Costa Rican border, Panama's cities have been generally calm since the coup and the ex-president's call for total war against the usurpers aroused no public response.

An attempt to stage a pro-Arias general strike in the capital yesterday failed, but bus traffic was well below normal, some suburban streets were barricaded and some cars were burned. The national guard warned that no political demonstrations would be permitted and military patrols would protect businesses that stayed open.

Arias was accompanied to the United States by three of the many supporters who had taken refuge in the Canal Zone with him. They were Hildebrando Nicosia, his minister for the presidency; Humberto Calamaria, whom he had appointed Panama's representative to the Organization of American States, and Jacobo Salas, president of the new national assembly which was dissolved by the coup.

Arias was overthrown 11 days after his inauguration. The national guard moved against him after he tried to put his own men in command of the army. It was the third time in Arias' political career that he had been ousted from the presidency.